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EDITOR

FRANCIS A. SAMSPON.

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MISSOURI

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

VOL. 5.

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NO. 2.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF MISSOURI GOVERNORS.

Second Paper.

GOVERNOR WILLARD PREBLE HALL.

As one of the greatest lawyers, and most servicable patriots of Missouri in the days of its need, ex-Governor Willard Preble Hall deserves a conspicuous niche in its hall of Fame. To put into concrete form the written and unwritten history of his life and character is the purpose of the writer, who shared his friendship and knew much of his inner and public life.

In his birth right he represented the best there was in New England character. As early as 1630 Nathaniel Hall and his wife, Mary, came from England to the Massachusetts Colony. From them descended the line of Stephen Halls, the last of whom was the father of Willard Hall, who married Abigail Cotton, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a descendant of John Cotton, the first noted minister of Boston. Willard graduated from Harvard in 1722, and became a distinguished pastor of a church at Hartford. His younger brother, Stephen, married Mary, daughter of Deacon William Cotton of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He graduated from Harvard in 1765, and

was a tutor therein for several years. Removing to Portland, Maine, and engaging in mercantile pursuits he became wealthy, and wielded a large influence in civic and political affairs. Then came John Hall, who married Statira Preble, the parents of the subject of this sketch.

On his paternal side, associated with the earliest history of New England settlers, were the Davises, Willards, Willesees, Cottons and others. There were in his ancestral line great jurists and publicists, such as George Eustice, Chief Justice of Louisiana, Willard Hall, a United States Judge in Delaware from 1823 to 1871, who indulged considerably in discussions of the science of government, political economy, and kindred questions. Isaac Parker, the distinguished Chief Justice of Massachusetts, belonged to this stock. On his maternal side, Statira Preble was daughter of Col. Esais Preble and sister of William Pitt Preble, one of the most noted Justices of the Supreme Court of Maine. John Hall, the father of the subject of this sketch, seems to have possessed rare and useful inventive genius, as he achieved an enviable reputation in mechanical science. He invented the first breech-loading gun, known as Hall's Carbine. His merits, in this line of usefulness, commended him to the Armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, where was born Willard Preble Hall, on the 9th day of May, 1820. When not attending the primary school he tinkered in the workshop, and boasted that he knew how to make a gun. He matriculated at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1839.

His elder brother, William A. Hall, preceded him to Missouri, locating in Randolph County, and became one of the ablest Circuit Judges of the State, and later a member of Congress. From him I received my license, in 1856, as an Attorney-at-Law. In 1840 Willard arrived in Missouri, and read law under his brother William; and began the practice at Sparta, then the County seat of Buchanan County. He had no fortune or recommendation other than his indomitable will, intellectual endowment, and hopefulness. Soon discerning a better field for his profession in the rising City of St. Joseph,

he located there in 1843, which ever afterward remained his home.

It is a coincidence in the careers of Hamilton R. Gamble (of whom I wrote in a recent number of this Magazine) and Willard P. Hall, that each in their comparative youth should have been made prosecuting attorney of their respective districts, and acquitted themselves with singular credit. They differed, however, in that Hall early displayed a taste and capacity for politics. In 1844 he was Presidential elector in the St. Joseph Congressional District, on the ticket headed by James K. Polk, in opposition to the great Statesman and Orator Henry Clay, the latter of whom was represented in that district by the redoubtable Col. Alexander Doniphan. The burning issue of that campaign was the annexation of Texas, the underlying incitement to which, by the Statesmen of the South, was the enlargement of slave-holding territory. Young Hall so well sustained himself in debate, with so brilliant and experienced an orator as Doniphan, as not only to greatly endear himself to his partisans, but to win the permanent admiration and friendship of Doniphan. He was rewarded by his party in 1846 with the nomination for Congress. War in the meantime had been proclaimed by the United States against Mexico. Doniphan, with a genius for military exploits, began the organization of the force, which became immortal as "Doniphan's Expedition to Mexico." Hall cast aside his campaign scrap-book, enlisted as a private under Col. Doniphan, and became a dashing trooper.

It is not hard to imagine how the occasional reports, sent in by 'Pony Express,' by the army correspondent, depicting the privations and heroic fortitude of the bold band of Missourians, that like a blue ribbon stretched away over parched deserts, amid lurking bands of savage Indians, while each camping ground separated them farther and farther from home and loved ones, were more effective in winning votes for the young candidate than any speech on the hustings. When the expedition had planted the victor's flag in the Plaza of Santa

Fe, Hall at the age of twenty-six years had been elected to Congress, the news of which he received in camp.

On the occupation of the Capitol of New Mexico, General Phil Kearney, the military commandant, set about the task of establishing civil government over the conquered territory. A rugged old soldier, more familiar with the sword than the pen, he turned to Col. Doniphan, an experienced, matured lawyer, as best fitted for the delicate work of constructing a Code of civil government for such a people. But, that he should have selected so young a man as Willard P. Hall from the private ranks of the army in the field as Col. Doniphan's chief collaborator was remarkable. Doubtless the suggestion came from Col. Doniphan, who was sagacious, and knew how capable and dependable was this modest soldier. Those familiar with Col. Doniphan's taste for "elegant leisure," and aversion to involved, detailed work, can well imagine that the delving into the unknown principles of Spanish law, rejecting what was most crude and obsolete, and putting into practical concrete shape a Code adapted to the customs and conditions of the little enlightened subjects of the territory, largely devolved upon Private Hall. How thoroughly and well this delicate task was performed is shown by the fact that the general provisions of that Code, during all the years of the territorial existence of New Mexico, have been its governing law, intelligently and concisely expressed, and well suited to the people subject to it. This testimony I may be permitted to give, as during my career on the federal bench I had occasion to examine and apply provisions of the Code.

The only instance that passed under my observation during the Civil war of a soldier being nominated for Congress was one of the rank of Colonel. When he received intelligence of his nomination it was on the eve of a prospective clash of arms. He stood not upon the order of his going, but telegraphed his resignation as Colonel, and without so much as delivering a valedictory to "the boys" left behind, he went "double quick" for home. Not so with private Willard P. Hall. It having been decided that General Kearney, with a

detachment of the small force assembled at Santa Fe, should undertake the hazardous expedient of striking the enemy in the province of Southern California, to be compassed by forced marches over an almost untracked wilderness, over arid, parched deserts, perilous mountain passes, beset with warlike Indian tribes whose methods of warfare and resources were unknown, Hall voluntarily attached himself to the staff of Col. St. George Cooke, and underwent all the privations and sufferings of that daring enterprise. Not until the American flag floated in triumph over that Italy of the Pacific coast, in 1847, did he return home and take his seat in Congress. He was elected to that office for three consecutive terms, voluntarily retiring on March 4th, 1853.

While opportunity does not make the great man, only presenting the occasion for his development, it must be admitted that this new Congressman was admitted to a grand theater of education and inspiration. In all the splendor of their power before him were such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Jefferson Davis, Stephen A. Douglass, John Bell, John Minor Botts, and other great actors on the political stage. In those days were pending the Fugitive Slave Law, the Oregon Boundary, the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso, the admission of Nebraska and Kansas into the sisterhood of States; the grants of Public Lands to foster the building of railroads, and to the States to promote the cause of popular education. While, doubtless, conscious of his innate power, Hall's modesty and keen sense of propriety, forbade meretricious display. No man ever entertained more contempt for the ways of the "bunkum" politician in Congress. He did not have printed in the Congressional Record a purported speech, wordy and senseless, punctuated with interruptions and parenthesized with applause, that was never delivered, save before a mirror, and sent out to his constituents. His was the force of action that accomplished useful results. The District and State he represented had peculiar needs to which he energetically addressed himself. Within the limits of the State was an immense domain of public lands. He recognized the wise

policy of their application to the needed development of the State. It was largely attributable to his persistent and skillfully directed efforts that large concessions of those lands were obtained for the building of railroads in the State then without such aids to its development. The cause of universal education, also, appealed to him; and he, therefore, aided in securing grants from the government of swamp, and waste lands within the State, which laid the foundation of the school fund in Missouri.

It is aside from the purpose or permissible limits of this paper to discuss the causes that led to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But it may not be inopportune, as evidencing that Willard P. Hall was no nonentity, but a vigilant, active factor in important legislation, and that he looked deeply into the trend of pending measures before Congress, as they bore upon the interests of the great Northwest, to here note that near the close of his last term in Congress, when the Nebraska Bill was pending, he conceived that the opposition to it from certain sections, such as Texas, for instance, had for its underlying purpose a design to secure within the extreme south, at New Orleans, or Galveston, perhaps, the initial point for the construction of a national railway to the Pacific seaboard. Hall perceived the immense commercial advantage to the West and Northwest in the passage of the Nebraska bill, on which was predicated the provisions of a bill formulated by him for the construction of such railroad through that territory. In one of the last speeches made by him in Congress, he exposed what he conceived to be the insincerity of a member from Texas, in asserting that the bill would violate sacred treaty obligations with certain Indian tribes in that territory. *Inter alia*, he said:

"I trust that the gentleman's influence may be as potential in Texas in urging a law to secure to the Indians their rights, as I fear it has been in this House to array an interest against the organization of Nebraska territory, and the protection of our people who go to

Oregon and California every year. I wish to suggest to the gentleman from Texas whether he may not have been influenced to some degree, unconsciously, to oppose this bill from considerations of this kind? If he can convince this House and the country that the territory of Nebraska shall not be organized, either at this session or any future session of Congress,—if the people of Texas can prevail upon the government of the United States to drive the Indians of Texas, the Comanches and other wild tribes, into the territory of Nebraska, it may have the effect of rendering your overland routes from Missouri and Iowa to Oregon and California so dangerous that the tide of emigration will have to pass through Texas—an object which Texas has zealously sought to accomplish for years past. In addition to that, if in the course of time a great railroad should be found necessary from this part of the continent to the shores of the Pacific, and the doctrine prevail, that all the territory west of Missouri is to be a wilderness from this day henceforth and forever, Texas being settled, the people of the country will have no alternative but to make the Pacific road terminate at Galveston or some other point in Texas—”

The spirit of Commercialism is not of recent birth, nor is it a child of Wall Street.

Hall was succeeded in Congress by Mordicai Oliver; which suggests the vicissitudes and involvements of political and social life. Oliver was an Old-line Whig, and something of a “Know Nothing;” and singularly enough he made the minority report from the Committee on Territories in opposition to the passage of the Nebraska bill, which Hall so ardently favored. He was Secretary of State under the Provisional government of Missouri; and while Hall was Governor (being a widower) he married Oliver’s daughter, then a dashing belle at the State Capitol.

The issues growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the rock of offense on which Hall separated from his great political mentor, Thomas H. Benton, and became the ally of Stephen A. Douglass; who stood as the great exponent of the doctrine of local government, in that the residents of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska should be free to vote slavery into or out of their jurisdictions.

When they became free States, and the Dred Scott decision was made by the Supreme Court, the feeling between the North and the South became tense. The old Whig party, with its "rich foliage of fame" was beginning to disintegrate. Its last mighty struggle for existence was made in 1860, under the leadership of its two splendid exponents, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, who made their last fight under the banner inscribed with the patriotic sentiment,—“The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws,”—names and words by which to conjure, reflecting luster upon the party's expiring life.

The red hot ploughshare of discord was also running a furrow through the hitherto close ranks of the Democratic party. This resulted in the withdrawal from the National Convention at Baltimore of the ultra southern wing of the party, which nominated John C. Breckenridge for President,—the regular organization nominating Stephen A. Douglass for President. So that it came to pass that the followers of Douglass, in that campaign, became the fervent advocates of an indissoluble Union, while the Breckenridge wing were charged with disunion sentiments. Hall stood by Douglass. And when the great crisis of 1861 came he aligned himself with the Union men of the State and Nation. Doubtless there was in his ancestral strain that which recalled the heroes of Lexington and Breed Heights, and the glorious memories perpetuated by Bunker Hill monument. But he was instinct, also, with practical, good sense. He told the slave owner that the first secession gun fired at the Nation's flag would echo the freedom of every slave in Missouri; that the State had never asked anything, within reason, from the general government that had

not been granted: that, in fact, she had been the petted child of the Union, and was bound to it by every consideration of gratitude and interest. To vindicate her loyalty he quit his law office and came out of political retirement, and went as a delegate to the memorable convention called by the Legislature to determine the relations of the State to the Federal Union.

It is not too much to say that there were no greater factors in directing the course of that Convention, and keeping the State firmly to her Constitutional moorings in the Union, than the two brothers, William A. and Willard P. Hall. They resided in slave holding communities, with strong Southern attachments. William A. Hall had for many years presided as Circuit Judge over one of the wealthiest and most intelligent districts in the State. He was revered by the lawyers, and regarded as a tribune of the people. He had just been elected, as a Democrat, to Congress. Willard P. Hall was yet the idol of his party and the overshadowing lawyer of the northwest part of the State. A flag of secession unfurled by them would have been like the trumpet call to arms of Rhoderic Dhu to his clansmen. But when their voices were lifted, clear and strong, for the Union, it was an influence hard to overcome. They were great men. In rugged force, strong mentality, staid judgment, and deep, earnest conviction, William A. Hall must be accorded the premiership. Willard was more scholarly, acute and analytical, more dynamic, aggressive and magnetic; and in the fence and foil of debate he was masterful.

Like Hamilton R. Gamble, who was regarded as the Sage of the Convention, the Halls made no set speeches, dealing in mere political history, or speculative abstractions. But, at times, they actively participated in the discussion of pending, important measures demanding affirmative action; and then with such force, directness and energy as to invariably enlist attention and command consideration. No one not conversant, from having been in contact with it, can at this distance of time, fully realize what it was for men in the position of Hall to stand immovable for the Union. To be charged with abolition tendencies, and aiding Lincoln in an attempt to "coerce a

Sovereign State," were frightful bogies to be encountered. This outcry scared some strong men into flight or indecision. All manner of abstract questions intended to embarrass the opposers of secession, were persistently presented to be voted on, to make a record by those who thought more of their political future than of country. Willard P. Hall never lost his equilibrium, or swerved one hair's breadth from what he conceived to be the one great, paramount end, the preservation of the Union under the federal Constitution. Deceit and concealment were an unknown art to him; and there was not one pulse of moral cowardice in his heart.

So when the Convention resolved to adhere to the Union, and it was confronted with the situation of the State being abandoned by Governor Claib Jackson and his cabinet, the legislature dissolved, civil government superseded by military authority, he did not hesitate to affirm, under what he conceived to be plenary power under the legislative act calling the Convention into existence, that it was the patriotic, solemn duty of the body to provide for a Provisional government. And when he went about this delicate work he did not balk with the timorous, nor take counsel of political expediency; but resolutely espoused such measures as in his judgment would make civil government in the State effective and sure. Had a few men of like commanding influence in the Convention at this crisis faltered or tacked, the Convention would have vanished into smoke, and the bayonet and the Provost guard would have dominated the State until the war ended.

When the Convention came to the selection of a Governor, best qualified for such responsible position in such a juncture, there were no two opinions among the conservative men of that body as to his name. It was Hamilton R. Gamble. I feel, at this remote day, that I violate no State secret, nor detract aught from the splendid moral courage, self reliance, or conscious capacity of Governor Gamble, in saying that because of his wasting strength, he was extremely adverse to subjecting it to the still greater strain of undertaking the tremendous responsibilities of the office. He, therefore, insisted, as a condi-

tion to its acceptance, that Willard P. Hall should be selected as Lieutenant Governor. His wise head foresaw that whether sick or well, present or absent, the Provisional Government would meet with tempestuous seas testing every stanchion in the ship of State. Of all the men of the Convention, possessing the mental and moral force to take the helm in the probable hour of need, Willard P. Hall was preeminent. Throughout the incumbency of Governor Gamble, the Lieutenant Governor was the sure staff on which he leaned. On the death of Governor Gamble, January 30th, 1864, Hall succeeded him, and filled the office for the unexpired term. That the blessings of civil government, wisely and efficiently administered, were vouchsafed to the people of the State during the stormy scence through which they passed must be largely credited to Governor Hall.

At the close of his term the office of United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri became vacant, through the death of Judge Wells. Abraham Lincoln and Hall were colleagues in Congress, and though differing in politics they were attracted to each other by their noble virtues. In 1858, when Lincoln's fame became national, by reason of the memorable debates between him and Stephen A. Douglas, he was induced to visit Ellwood, Kansas, opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, to address the people. Among his attentive listeners was Willard P. Hall. Pressing through the crowd Hall shook his hand, and urged him to accept the hospitality of his home, which Lincoln, with equal cordiality, accepted. This courtesy Lincoln never forgot. Recognizing Hall's eminent legal attainments, his judicial temper, and the great service he had rendered Missouri and the Republic during the war, he expressed a strong desire to ask him to accept the appointment to said vacancy on the federal bench. But partisan feeling ran high in the State; and those having "the pull" in the Republican party wanted the patronage. Mr. Lincoln, with undisguised reluctance, yielded to this clamor, and gave the office to Arnold Krekel. No injustice is done to the dead in saying that the baneful influence of intensified partisanship, as it touches

the judicial branch of the government, was never more exemplified than in thus losing to the bench such a lawyer and such a man as Governor Hall. He was fitted to sit upon the Supreme Bench of the Nation, and would have been the peer of any Justice of the period.

Ever afterward he declined the use of his name for any office. His special adaptation was the practice of law, and on that pedestal stands the real monument of his fame. I but express the concensus of opinion among those in position to know in saying that in the essential qualities that make up the useful and complete lawyer Governor Hall had no superior in the State in the days of his professional activity. In clearness of perception of applicable law he was remarkable. In argument he wasted no time in generalities or abstractions. With no thought of self, or care for display, he went directly at the knot in the case in hand; and with concise logic and excellent diction he left no doubt as to his meaning in the mind of court or jury. He essayed not the spell of the orator; but there was a nervous energy and sincerity of manner in his speech that carried conviction.

With Finch he believed that "all the sciences are raked up from the ashes of the law"; and with Coke that "all this new corn cometh from the old fields"; that the underlying principle being understood, the law is flexible enough to meet all the new conditions of modern commercial development and the progress of civilization. In the preparation of his argument before the Supreme Court of the State in *St. Louis vs. Gaslight Company*, 70 Mo. 69, (in which I was opposing counsel) he dug up from the musty volumes of Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws, the postulate that a court of equity would not specifically enforce a contract to arbitrate; and on that he cast his line of battle. We met him with the argument that the rule invoked had its exception in the case of a unilateral contract, of which the case at bar was an instance. And had this exception then been recognized as by more recent decisions, the decision of that case should have been in favor of the city. But the Court stood by precedent as then most recognized.

If the capacity for taking infinite pains be indicative of Genius, Governor Hall possessed it in rare degree. I was much impressed with the unusual force, terseness and diction of his argument in the case above mentioned. There was not an expletive or repetition in it. The explanation of this marked characteristic of his greatest arguments before the higher courts, I afterwards learned, was his habit of committing to writing the complete speech, and, from a cultivated memory, delivering it exactly as prepared. By this habit he was clear and correct in statement, avoiding desultory digression, confusing parentheses, wasted time on inconsequential details, and, better still, of not wearying the Court with "damnable reiteration". He was so self possessed and mentally poised that no interjected interruption, by Court or opposing counsel, deflected or diverted him from the projected line of presentation.

He was an intellectual aristocrat. The methods of the trickster, and the pretensions of the charlatan were his aversion. Anything that smacked of demagogy and cant he regarded as mental prostitution and moral degradation. The prejudice which is the offspring of ignorance, the public feeling that is the ebullition of emotion,—the impulse of sickly sentimentality—"the froth on the currents of mere passion," he challenged and defied, whenever and wherever encountered. In the days of his full powers he would not sacrifice his convictions of right and duty for any reward of popular applause.

Nothing seemed so much to arouse the intensity of his feelings and the energy of his intellect as that character of legislation and narrow prejudice that in its zeal tends to undermine the rights of person and property, whether of a natural or artificial person, by disregarding the fundamental principles that lie at the base of organized society and constitutional government. Both in private and public he inveighed against all such tendencies with a boldness and eloquence that made him a terror to the demagogue and the agrarian. Yet, there was not in his nature one atom of austerity or asceticism. He was intellectually and morally honest, and insisted that this is a

government of law and not of will, and that liberty, property and life should not be at the caprice of evanescent opinion or blind prejudice.

To him can well be applied the sentiment uttered by Edward Everett:

"An earthly immortality belongs to a great and good character. History embalms it; it lives in its moral influence, in its authority, in its example, in the memory of the words and deeds in which it was manifested; and as every age adds to the illustration of its efficiency it may chance to be the best understood by remote posterity."

At night, in the midst of a terrible snow storm, in the winter of 1881, he arrived by railroad at St. Joseph. There was neither public nor private conveyance obtainable to take him to his home. While prudence dictated that he should not attempt to brave such a tempest his indomitable will brooked no denial. The physical struggle proved too great for his strength, and he was prostrated. Rest, travel, the best of nursing and medical skill failed to restore him. His vitality was sapped. On the 2nd day of November, 1882, at his home, he passed away. He lies buried by the side of his deceased children in Mount Mareh near St. Joseph, Missouri.

If renown should rest on character rather than reputation, and honors on worth rather than pretension, this man earned an imperishable monument.

JNO. F. PHILIPS.

Kansas City, Mo.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FIRST CATHOLIC MISSION WORK IN CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Among the early settlers in Central Missouri were a great many Catholics from different places in Europe, also a great many Germans. In all their hard struggles and labors to bring about the first fruits of cultivation, they forgot not their religion, in which they had been instructed and raised in the old country. Therefore they wanted to have a priest, who would preach to them, instruct their children, administer to them the Holy Sacraments and prepare them for the last journey. It is to the honor of the Order of Jesuits, that they were the first priests who followed these poor settlers in the mountains and woods of a region that was yet a wilderness and bore all the hardships and privations of the pioneers. Very early the Jesuit Fathers had a house and college in St. Louis on 9th street and Washington avenue, also a house in St. Charles and in Washington, Missouri.

It was in the year 1838 on the 11th of May, when Reverend Father Ferdinand Benedictus Maria Gislénus Helias S. J. came to Westphalia in Osage County (at that time it belonged yet to Gasconade County) to establish his residence there. On the next day he crossed the Osage river and said Mass in a private house near the place where now is the Catholic Church at Taos. Father Helias was not the first priest who came to this neighborhood; already the year before a secular priest (Rev. Father Meickmann from the Rhine Province in Germany had been here, and baptized several persons, but he was not to stay.) He was ordained in Germany for the Northern Missions there, but came over to America with the Dohmen family, as their family chaplain. Father Meickmann left from here for Indiana, and died in Spencer County, Indiana.

From the year 1838 to 1842 Father Helias, as the people usually call him, had his residence at Westphalia, but his life

was that of a missionary, who had to travel from one place to another, so that he was most of the time absent. His first baptism recorded in the book is on the 26th of May, 1838, in Jefferson City, of Edmund Doherty, son of Andrew Doherty. In the year 1842 he changed his residence from Westphalia to Taos in Cole County, about eight miles east of Jefferson City. Many readers may never have heard of this place, and since some years it is not even found in Uncle Sam's Postal Guide, because the Post Office is discontinued, as we receive our mail by Rural Route No. 3 from Jefferson City. Still for many years this little place was the center of Catholic Mission Work in Central Missouri.

Father Helias visited from here regularly about twenty-four places, those in the next neighborhood every month, others twice a year. These places were:

1. Jefferson City; Mass was said and the Holy Sacraments administered in the house of Gerard Anthony Kramer, near the Capitol.
2. Cedron, at that time called Moniteau.
3. Pisgah; in the house of John Fay.
4. Boonville; Catholic families, Anthony Fox and John Lynch.
5. Pilot Grove; Anthony Remsperger, a shoemaker.
6. Franklin; Mathias Simon, a saddler.
7. Rocheport.
8. Columbia; L. Lynch.
9. Portland and Hancock Prairie.
10. Cote sans Dessein, since carried away by the Missouri river.
11. Bailey's Creek, Gasconade County.
12. Loose Creek. (1)
13. Westphalia. (1)
14. Richfountain. (1)
15. Koeltztown. (1)
16. St. Thomas, Cole County.
17. An American colony near Gasconade; Brothers Reed.

1. All flourishing congregations in Osage County.

18. A German colony in Pettis County in the house of a family Bruehl. Other places where Mass was celebrated were private houses, which would be very difficult to find out now, as he visited these places alone, and the people did not know where he was.

In the year 1838 on the 14th of October, Bishop Rosati had come from St. Louis to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in Westphalia, certainly a hard trip at that time. Again the bishop came to Taos to confirm in 1845. Among those confirmed we find names of families known yet, as: Schneider, Thessen, Kolb, Wolken, Hoffmeyer, Laux, Schwalder, Hoecker, Schell, Roecker, Ihler, Schulte, Neumeyer, Prenger, Rakers, Kerperin, Nieters, Bekel, Motschmann, Sanning, Rohling, Hermann, Schnieders.

By all his work and traveling Father Helias did not forget to learn to know his flock, therefore he took a full census of the places he visited besides his records of baptisms, marriages, burials, etc. In the year 1839 on the first of April the following Catholic families were recorded in Westphalia: Bernard Bruns, Doctor of Medicine; Geisberg, Brockman, Ottens, Grammatica, Walters, Schmitz, Otto, Debeis, Eppenhoff, Oldenlehre, Huber, Nacke, Bartmann, Eck, Knueve, Sellerhoff, Juchmann, Bose, Hagenboeck, Boessen, Linnemann, Eekmeier, Kolks, Vennwald, Lueckenhoff, Meierpeter, Scheulen, Krekel, Dohmen, Stieffermann, Goetzen, Artz, Brockerhoff, Kern, Wilhaupt, Schwartze, Hasslag, Holtermann, Sudhoff, Borgmann, Kuess.

In the same year, 1839, were recorded in Jefferson City the following families: Schater, Kolkmeier, Richters, Hart, Whitnell, Hannen, Buz, Kramer, Tellmann, Monagan, Ryan, Gilmar, Corker, Bauerdick, Brand, Doherty.

It may be of interest to some to know the first settlers of other stations. In Loose Creek were living in 1839 the families of Monnier, Valentin, Cordonier, Brichaud, Besson, Saulnier, Stoffen, Farrell, Reed, Burbus.

In French Village: Peter Goujon, Louis Goujon, Angelica

Mercer, widow; Gleizar, Picqueur, Vincennes, Denoyer, Luison, Leblanc.

In Cote sans Dessein: Roye, Faye, Arnould, Nicholas, Renaud.

In Bailey's Creek: Logsdon, Simon, Welch, Howard, Folgs, Serpentin, Miller, Heth.

In Portland; Priestly Gill: in Hancock Prairie; Joseph Shannon, Thomas Flud, Anna Catharina, widow of John Preis: in Columbia; Lynch and Kitt: in Boonville; Fuchs, Weber, Fis, Pecht, Foy, Morey, Dr. Heart, Rockwie, Briel: in New Franklin; Matthias Simon.

Of course all these places were small, each for itself, but altogether numbered many Catholics, which is proved by the fact that in one year, 1843, not less than 120 baptisms were recorded. Should we count for one baptism thirty Catholic people on the average, that would mean, that 3,600 Catholics were under his care. Indeed a great number in such distance for one priest. His visits to the different places so far distant were certainly very hard in those times, when the roads were bad, and only few houses. The compass and special marks as trees, etc., had to guide his way. Sick calls were frequent and far. It is said that Father Helias many a night slept in the woods, using his saddle for a pillow. The means for his support were very scarce. The people, all new settlers, were poor. Every family should contribute \$2.00 a year, but a great many did not pay anything. Father Helias was of a noble family d'Huddeghem of Ghent in Belgium. He was a special friend and countryman of Father DeSmet, the celebrated missionary among the Indians in the West in those days, and of the General of the Jesuits in Rome, Father Roothaan. Father DeSmet came sometimes to Taos to see his friend. I have a book of "The Travels to the Rocky Mountains" by Father DeSmet, which the latter and Father Helias together presented to a friend in Taos as a remembrance, in which Father Helias calls Father DeSmet his comrade and brother, and in which he states that they both left together St. Louis on April 4, 1838. This first visit was only to look

over the place, when he also blessed in Westphalia the marriage of Gerard Henry Aufderheide with Anna Mary Schlauermann on April 30, 1838, the first marriage entered in the book.

Father Helias got some assistance from his family in Europe, for instance he built the greater part of the priest house in Taos with the money furnished by his mother, for which we have to say annually a Mass for the repose of her soul. His income all together was not much, as the books show. He as a member of a religious order had made the vow of poverty, and he remained in poverty all his lifetime. For dinner, when he was at home, he went to a neighboring family, Eck, (the second husband of the lady was Beckhart); breakfast and supper he took at home for himself. He lived always alone, he had no housekeeping.

Father Helias traveled most on horseback, where possible on steamer up and down the Missouri river. Besides all his work Father Helias was intent to embellish the Church of his residence in Taos. His friendship with the General of the Jesuits in Rome gave him the opportunity to procure fine old paintings, real works of art, from Rome. Most important are the paintings now used as centerpieces on our altars; Christ on the Flagellation Pillar, full length on the main altar, a work of the sixteenth century; and two half lengths on the side altars. St. Francis Xavier, to whom our church is dedicated, and St. Francis of Assisi (both looking up into heaven in ecstasy). Both pieces are companions taken from some old altar, and were declared originals of Guido Reni by Hoffmann of St. Louis, who has restored them.

As the pioneers of that time were of different nations, it was well that Father Helias spoke several languages, as French, English, German, Flemish, besides Latin, which latter every Catholic priest has to know. Although he could seldom stay at home, he did not neglect the instruction of the children, so he started a Catholic school in Taos, and appointed a male teacher by the name of Meyer, who died here. So the Catholics only follow their old tradition when they establish

and support their own schools, elementary and higher, though they have to pay taxes at the same time for the public schools. With the church was also connected a graveyard for the Catholics at every Station or Mission. At every place was a book, in which the burials, many of course in the absence of the pastor, had to be recorded. These records of burial are lost.

The records of baptisms and marriages were not kept separately for each place, but entered in the common books at the return from a mission. The number of marriages were in 1838, 3; in 1839, 8; in 1840, 13; in 1841, 16; in 1842, 7; in 1843, 22; in 1844, 26; in 1845, 23; in 1846, 16; in 1847, when Westphalia had its own priest for Osage County, 12. The number of baptisms were, in 1837, 2; in 1838, 20, two of these yet by Father Meickmann; in 1839, 35; in 1840, 33; in 1841, 60; in 1842, 54; in 1843, 120; in 1844, 75; in 1846, 108; in 1847, 39.

From this we can see how the country was growing, until at last the work was too much for one priest. The first relief came to Father Helias when on December 19, 1846, Father J. Koetting came to Westphalia to take charge of the congregations in Osage County: Westphalia, Loose Creek, Richfountain, Koeltztown; and St. Thomas in Cole County. He stayed to July, 1848, when he was called by his superiors to another place; he died only a few years ago. He was followed by Father Ehrensberger. As the work grew ever more, to him were sent several assistants, always one at a time, as the Reverend Father John Bapt. Goeldin, Franz Xavier Kalcher and Martin Seisl, all of the Society of Jesus. From October, 1856, Father A. Eisevogel, S. J., was pastor in Westphalia, where he died in 1860. His assistants were first Father N. Buschots, then Father H. van Mierlo, and lastly Father G. C. Bruehl, all of the same order. Since April, 1861, Father J. B. Goeldin was pastor; his first assistant was Father Wm. Niederkorn, the other Father P. M. Grietens, who was afterwards sent to Washington, Missouri, whence he returned to Belgium. Other assistants in Westphalia were Reverend Father Peter Paul von Haza Radlitz, S. J., and Frederick Hagemann, who was

later pastor of St. Joseph's Church in St. Louis, and then Master of Novices in Florissant, St. Louis County. Reverend Father Wm. Niederkorn, S. J., was appointed pastor in September, 1861, with the assistants Father Michael Haering, S. J., and Father Martin Seisl. The latter became afterwards pastor in Washington, Missouri, where he built that new splendid church. From September, 1881, to September, 1883, had the office of pastor Father Peter Krier, S. J.; he was assisted by Father Ganzer and Father Francis Valazza, S. J. the latter is now pastor of St. Joseph's Church in St. Louis. This work was too much for the Jesuit Fathers, as ever more priests were required. Therefore they gave up one congregation after another and secular priests took their place. Thus Reverend Father F. A. Diepenbrock was the first secular priest who took charge of the congregation in Westphalia in September, 1883, and he is staying there to the present day.

After Westphalia and Osage County were taken off, Father Helias kept the other places until the 18th of January, 1849. To Loose Creek in Osage County came as pastor Father J. P. Buschots, S. J., and held his place to November, 1865. He was followed by Father Wm. Niederkorn from March, 1866, to September, 1871; by him the new brick church in Loose Creek was built. Father von Haza Radlitz was appointed pastor in September, 1871; in December, 1881, Father P. A. Krier, S. J., took his place and remained to September, 1885. He built the fine priest's residence of solid limestone. In September, 1885, Father Franz Braun, S. J., came to Loose Creek to arrange matters to give over the congregation to a secular priest. He wrote a book on the history of the Catholic Missions in Central Missouri, which so far is not published. The first secular priest was Father John Gruender, who had been in Taos after the death of Father Helias. He died at Loose Creek March 29, 1909; his successor is Father John Bachmeyer to the present day.

The records in the Chancery of the Diocese kept in St. Louis state that as early as 1831 a Jesuit Father Felix L. Verreydt came over from St. Charles to say the first Mass in

Jefferson City, and again it was visited a second time by a Jesuit Father (name not given) in 1836. Probably there may have been another Father visiting in the intervening period. The first residing priest in Jefferson City was Father James S. Murphy, like his successor, a secular priest. He had come from Ireland and was sent to Jefferson City by Archbishop P. R. Kendrick in July, 1846, and remained until December, 1848, when he was transferred to Lexington, Missouri. On account of the troubles of the Know-Nothingism in the 50's he returned to Dublin and died as chaplain in a convent in that city. His successor Father Joseph Meister came to Jefferson City in March, 1849, as pastor of St. Peter's Church and remained to the end of August, 1853. Then followed for a short while Reverend Joseph Blaarer, a native of Switzerland like his predecessor, from October, 1853, to the end of May, 1854, when he returned to Europe. The next pastor was Reverend Wm. Walsh who had come from Ireland. He had charge of the parish from July, 1854, until January, 1863. Under his pastorate the Missouri Pacific Railroad was built and Father Walsh took care of the welfare of the souls of the laborers on that road. From January, 1863, Reverend Jacob Meller officiated as pastor to March, 1875, whence he was transferred to St. Charles and finally returned to the Rhine Province in Germany where he was born. His successor was Father Henry Meurs, who after having founded the parish of Glasgow and having been pastor in Boonville, stayed in Jefferson City from March, 1875, for nearly one year and a half, when he died there. His remains have the honor to rest in the church before the high altar. Then came the best known, Reverend O. J. S. Hoog, who remained the longest time and worked most successfully. Under him the beautiful new brick church, pastorate and school house were erected and the congregation increased fast in numbers. He arrived in September, 1876, and held this charge to 1904, when he was made Vicar General by Most Reverend Archbishop Glennon and appointed pastor of the church of "Our Lady of Perpetual Succor" in St.

Louis, where he resides now. (x) The present pastor of Jefferson City is Father Joseph Selinger, D. D., who had been for a while assistant to Father Hoog, was then Professor of Dogmatics in St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee, and came back as pastor in Jefferson City to succeed Father Hoog.

At present there are thus many flourishing Catholic congregations with their residing priests, which formerly were stations of Taos. Many of these daughter churches have outgrown the mother church in number and importance. Taos is to the present day only a country congregation, yet it keeps as remembrance, the oldest records of all the churches named.

I had the good luck to get a good old small portrait of Father Helias from the old lady to whom he went for dinner. This portrait I have enlarged. It shows a very venerable man, with kind looks, but strong characteristic features. His figure was tall, slender, his face long and thin, his eyes penetrating. He was known and liked both by Catholics and non-Catholics. All who knew him, speak of him yet with highest esteem. The Knights of Columbus of Jefferson City call their branch after him, and have his portrait in their hall.

Father Helias had a strong constitution which allowed him to continue his labors for many years. Born in Ghent in Belgium on August 3, 1796, he was about forty-two years of age when he came in May, 1838, to Westphalia. He died August 11th, 1874, at the age of 78 years. He died suddenly by apoplexy as he had expected, and was prepared for it. He was found near his residence in the yard lying dead, his pipe beside him, in the morning about ten o'clock. A singular fact proved that death did not come to him unaware. He had written with his own hand the remembrance of his death in German, English and Flemish, and had distributed them among his people and to his special friends, telling them to add the date after his death. The text in Flemish is:

"*Bid voor de Ziele van P. Ferdinand Benedictus Maria Gislénus Helias, S. J., missionarius. Geboren te Gent den 3.*

x. Just now transferred to St. Peter and Paul's church in place of the celebrated Rev. Father Giller, who died lately.

Aug. 1796, sterft in America in volle overgering aen den wil Gods. (den 11. Aug., 1874. R. I. P.) Ziet toe, waekt en bidt, want gy weet niet, wanneer den tyd kommen zal. Mar. 13. 33. (1)

He found his resting place amongst his flock, as had been his desire, in the graveyard near the Catholic church in Taos. The congregation honored his memory by a monument. An obelisk crowned with a cross marks the place where he awaits the glorious resurrection together with his grateful people, for which he prayed and worked so much. He has sown the good seed with tears, others now reap the fruits with joy.

After the death of Father Helias came as pastor to Taos Reverend John Gruender, a secular priest. He was born in Dringenberg in Prussia September 2, 1842, came to America in December, 1864, was ordained priest the 19th of July, 1866, in St. Louis, and had been pastor in Germantown, Henry County, then in Koeltztown, Osage County, whence he came to Taos. Here he stayed to December, 1885, when he followed the Jesuits in Loose Creek, Osage County, where he died last year, as has been said before. Father Helias in his last years had been old and weak, so Father Gruender as a young man brought new life into the parish. He built a new school house, improved the priest's house and built a new larger brick church.

His successor is the writer of this article, who was born as son of an elementary teacher in Ramsdorf in Westphalia, Prussia, December 16, 1845, studied in Muenster, and came to America in September, 1869. He continued his studies with the Sulpician Fathers in Baltimore, was ordained December 17, 1870, by Bishop Baltes in Alton, and had located in Franklin, Cape Girardeau, and St. Genevieve Counties before he

1. Pray for the soul of Father Ferdinand Benedictus Maria Gislénus Helias, S. J., a missionary. Born in Ghent, August 3, 1796, died in America on full submission to the will of God (August 11, 1874). May he rest in peace! Take ye heed, watch and pray, for ye know not, when the time will come. Mark 13:33.

came to his present charge in 1885. He is only the third pastor in Taos since 1838.

JOSEPH H. SCHMIDT.

Father Joseph H. Schmidt, since writing the foregoing article has contributed the following note:

"The following notice was found in the book in Westphalia written by the own hand of Rev. Father Hellas S. J. in Latin:

"Ab initio foundationis Missionis Missouriianae S. J., Centralis Comitatus Osage non ita nuncupabatur, sed Comitatus Gasconade, et in se continebat utrumque comitatum et partem aliorum Comitatum. Sub antiquo Regimine Hispanorum et Gallorum Districtus iste nuncupabatur Parochia St. Josephi et continebat omnes Comitatus in utraque Missouri ripa sitos in Centro Status istius. Caput istius jurisdictionis, in quo et Judex et Registrator publicus degabat, erat 'Cote-sans-dessein', oppidum jam Missouri undis submersum, illic et Terra pro Ecclesia et Caemeterium cum Cruce ferrea jam consecratum a Catholicis istius Gubernii donata meo primo adventu reperiri poterat. Nunc paucissimae familiae Catholicae omnino neglectae reperiuntur.

This is in English:

"From the beginning of the establishment of the Central Missouri Mission of the Jesuits Osage County was not called by that name, but Gasconade County, and included both Counties and a part of other Counties. Under the old Spanish and French Government that District was called 'St. Joseph's Parish' and contained all the Counties on both sides of the Missouri river in the center of that State. The seat of the Administration, where also the Judge and public Registrar were living, was 'Cote-sans-dessein', a town which has been overflowed by the waters of the Missouri; where also the land for the Church, and the consecrated Graveyard with the iron cross, granted by those Catholic Governments could yet be found at the time of my first visit. Now there are found very few Catholic families, who are not cared for at all."

It must be confessed that this establishment of a parish west of St. Charles before the Purchase is not mentioned in other accounts, nor are there evidences of settlement in Central Missouri at such an early date. Until further evidence is forthcoming it must be assumed that so much of Father Hellas' note rested on local tradition.

THE BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE. AUGUST 6, 1862.

In order to understand the significance of the battle of Kirksville it is necessary to give in brief outline the general situation in the state from the outbreak of the war to the day of the engagement.

In the election of 1860, Missouri cast her electoral votes for Douglas for President, but elected Jackson, a southern rights man as Governor, and Reynolds, another southern rights man as Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature elected at this time met in January, 1861, and through a combination made between the Douglas men and the southern rights men, a Speaker was elected who agreed with the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor in politics. During January and February of that year six southern states followed South Carolina in seceding from the Union. Under the influence of these acts of secession the Legislature ordered that the people should elect representatives to a State Convention which should decide whether the State should stay in the Union or not. To the great disgust and disappointment of the southern sympathizers in the Legislature and elsewhere, the election returns showed that not a single member of the secession party had been elected, though a few believers in states rights had been elected. The Convention after discussing matters for some time, finally voted in March not to secede. This was followed by futile attempts by Governor Jackson to take the State out of the Union anyhow. How Camp Jackson was taken by General Lyon, how the effort to effect peace between the different parties failed, how Governor Jackson abandoned Jefferson City, how he defeated Sigel at Carthage, how he went to Memphis, Tennessee, to secure assistance from the Confederate Government, how the State Convention in its second session deposed him and appointed Hamilton R. Gamble in his stead,

how the Confederates won the battle of Wilson's Creek in August and the battle of Lexington in September, how the subsequent victories of the Federals in the next few months culminated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in March, 1862, thereby determining the course of the State with reference to the great question of secession—all these things need not be detailed here. But as we approach nearer to the battle of Kirksville in August, 1862, it is necessary to note somewhat more carefully the events that took place.

In June, 1862, all of Missouri except the three southwest counties was erected into a military district called the District of Missouri, and was placed under the command of General Schofield. This district was divided into five divisions. The Northeastern Division was placed under Col. McNeil of St. Louis, his effective force being at that time 1,250 men. (1)

At about this time the Federals began to realize what the plans of the Confederates were after the battle of Pea Ridge, and how those plans were working out. As has already been intimated this battle put an end forever to the Confederates' plan of taking the State out of the Union, but they did not give up hope as yet. Many Missouri men were sent back home after Pea Ridge to recruit soldiers for the Confederate army, and the forces that were to be thus raised were to be used in gaining the State for the southern cause. Places of rendezvous were appointed and men began to assemble in large numbers at these places in May and June. (2) The order for a general enrollment which was issued by Governor Gamble in July (3), served to send many men into these recruiting camps in order that they might escape the State militia service. (4)

Among those who were recruiting in Northeast Missouri were Joseph C. Porter, Poindexter, Franklin, and McCullough. (5) Porter had been elected Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment raised in Lewis County in July, 1861, and had taken

1. War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 9.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 10.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 12.

4. Mudd, *With Porter in North Missouri*, Wash., 1909, 241.

5. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, p. 12.

an active part in the campaigns in Missouri in that year and had been at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was sent back to his home in Lewis County by General Price after that battle to recruit troops (6), and some time in April or May he established a camp on the North Fabius River near Monticello. (7) To this camp a goodly number of recruits came.

When it became apparent to the Federals what was going on under Porter and others, every step was taken to prevent their plans from succeeding. Gen. Schofield caused all boats and other means of crossing the Missouri River which were not under guard of his troops, to be destroyed. This was to prevent any considerable number of Confederate troops from crossing the Missouri and proceeding south to join the main army. Meanwhile Federal troops were directed against the masses of Confederate recruits that were being collected so as to crush them before they became too large. (8) As Col. McNeil was in command of the Northeast Division of the District of Missouri, the attack upon these Confederate bands under Porter and the other leaders already mentioned was largely directed by him.

To escape attack and to increase the number of his enlistments, Porter moved from his camp on the North Fabius near Monticello to Memphis, which he took on July 13. (9) For nearly a month from this time on Porter was on the move almost constantly with the Federal forces generally in close pursuit. As this month of marching and fighting culminated in the battle of Kirksville, it is well to note it in detail.

It seems that Porter left Memphis a few hours after he entered it; going to Downings eight miles away where he camped that night. On the day following his departure Col. McNeil with three or four of his officers arrived at this place. (10) After leaving Memphis Porter became aware that the Federals were pursuing him, and so planned an ambush at a nearby place called Vassar's Hill. As a result he badly

6. Mudd, 25-26.

7. Ibid, 36.

8. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, p. 12-13.

9. Mudd, 53 ff.

10. Mudd, 64.

crippled Major Clopper's battalion of Merrill's Horse on July 18. (11) Porter's men knew this engagement as Oak Ridge, and Clopper's men as Pierce's Mill. (12)

After this engagement Porter continued his way south through Knox and Shelby Counties. (13) At Florida, Monroe County, a skirmish took place on July 22, between Porter and Major Caldwell of the Third Iowa Cavalry. Caldwell was forced to fall back while Porter continued south. (14) Caldwell resumed his pursuit a little later and came upon Porter at Santa Fe and was defeated in skirmishes on July 24. Here he was compelled to fall back again while Porter advanced farther south through Audrain County. (15)

Porter left his camp in Audrain County on July 25 and moved west to the boundary line between Callaway and Boone Counties. He then turned east and came to Boone's Spring, nine miles north of Fulton. Here he was reinforced by men from Capt. Frost's and Capt. Cobb's companies, so that he had in all 260 men. (16) The expected attack from the Federals did not materialize, so Porter proceeded down the Auxvasse River to Moore's Mill, about seven miles east of Fulton. Here he was opposed by Col. Guitar who had advanced into Callaway County from Jefferson City, having been advised by General Schofield as to the movements of Porter. Guitar's forces were much larger than Porter's and were therefore able to win a victory which turned Porter back from his movement south. (17) Notwithstanding this serious check Porter, according to his recent biographer, accomplished a great deal in fifteen days, having marched five hundred miles, captured one town, parolled one hundred of the enemy, fought four battles, and captured a lot of arms. (18)

After Moore's Mill Porter turned north, sending detachments to Paris and Canton and thereby taking those pla-

11. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 163-4; Mudd, 82 ff.

12. Mudd, 101.

13. *Ibid.*, 113 ff.

14. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 172-3; Mudd, 119 ff.

15. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 3; Mudd, 148 ff.

16. Mudd, 150-60.

17. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 184-7; Mudd, 150 ff.

18. Mudd, 190-200.

ces. (19) From Paris he went to Newark, Knox County, where he captured Capt. Lear and his company. (20.) Meanwhile Col. McNeill was following him in hot pursuit. Finding it advisable to keep on the move, Porter withdrew to the north from Newark, leaving that town just shortly before McNeill came up. Instead of pushing the pursuit any farther at that time, McNeill remained at Newark a few days awaiting reinforcements. Porter continued his march until he reached the western border of Lewis County where he was reinforced by the battalion of Col. Cyrus Franklin who had been sent to capture Canton. With this battallion was Col. Frisby H. McCullough of whom we shall hear more shortly. (21) Porter then called a conference of his officers to decide on what should be done.

The ultimate object of all these movements of Porter was, as has been said, to gather a large army and move it to Arkansas where it could join the forces that were gathering there. The problem was how to get across the Missouri river, and it has already been noted how the Federals had anticipated this problem and made the crossing of that river very difficult by destroying the means of transportation and by patrolling the river. Nevertheless the Confederates did not despair of crossing the river, and in order that they might conceal their plans and draw the Federals away from the Missouri, a feint in force was to be made in the northern part of the state by Porter's forces, which feint would perhaps involve a bloody battle. (22.) It seems that Memphis had been thought of as the proper place at which to concentrate the Confederate forces and there bring on a battle, but while Porter and his men were deliberating on what they should do, a courier came from Captain Tice Cain to the effect that he and his Schulyer County company had entered Kirksville and taken it. (23.) Kirksville had been held for some days previous to Cain's arrival by a company of newly enrolled militia (Company 8, 56th Regi-

19. War of the Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 212; Mudd, 246.

20. Mudd, 242-3, 246-7.

21. Mudd, 247.

22. Ibid, 248.

23. Ibid, 248.

ment) under Capt. James A. Smith, but this company had been ordered by Col. Gilstrap, who was in command at Macon to come to that place and avoid the danger which it was thought was threatening it at Kirksville. (24) Hardly had this company left before Capt. Cain came in and sent a courier to Porter telling him what he had done. This news caused Porter and his men to decide in favor of moving to the west and joining Cain at Kirksville near which place they might bring on an engagement.

The combined force under Porter numbered about two thousand. Of this number only about five hundred were well armed, while five hundred more were only fairly armed, and the rest, fully one-half of the entire number, were completely unarmed. (25) The presence of so many unarmed men was doubtless due to the fact that Porter was gathering up recruits many of whom had no arms of their own and would not get any until they reached the main Confederate army in Arkansas.

This conference of Porter and his men seems to have been held in the northeastern part of Knox County near the North Fabius River. The Federal forces were crowding in upon Porter very rapidly. On Sunday, August 3, they caught up with him, but after reconnoitering for a while decided not to give battle and so withdrew into camp. (26) Later that same day Porter and his force started towards Kirksville which place they reached Wednesday forenoon, August 6, and made their entrance from the northeast. (27)

Seeing how hard pressed he was, Porter decided to give battle at Kirksville. (28) It has been said by some that he made a mistake in not going on a little farther west and making his stand in the Chariton River bottom; it has been claimed that his chances would have been a great deal better there than in the town. Parties who were witnesses of the battle and who are still living in Kirksville say that Porter

24. History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam and Schuyler Counties, Chicago, 1888, 304.

25. Mudd, 247.

26. Ibid, 252.

27. Ibid, 252.

28. Ibid, 257.

was altogether too much pushed to get beyond the town, and could not have chosen to go farther if he had wished. Warning the people to get out of town, Porter ordered some of his troops to barricade themselves in the houses, (29) and drew up his main line of defense behind a rail fence that ran along where the Wabash Railroad now is, just west of the central part of the town.

Kirksville was then a very small village, extending from High street on the east to the line of the present Wabash Railroad on the west, and a few blocks from the square to the north and the south. The population was about seven hundred. The census of 1860 gave it only 658. (30)

As has already been intimated, Porter had been pursued for some time by McNeil. McNeil had started the pursuit on July 29, the day after the battle of Moore's Mill. (31) According to his report he had started out from Palmyra on July 29, and after passing through Clinton, Monroe County, he came to Paris, which place he found Porter had just vacated. (32) The pursuit from there to Kirksville via Newark has already been detailed. It should be added that McNeil remarks in his report that the pursuit from Newark to Kirksville was delayed somewhat by the worn out condition of his men and horses, by the character of the country, and by the burning of the bridges and the destruction of the fords by Porter who was in retreat before him. (33)

McNeil's forces arrived at the edge of Kirksville about ten o'clock on the morning of August 6. The main column and artillery had been preceded by the advance guard composed of detachments of the Second and Eleventh Missouri State Militia under Major Benjamin. This advance guard occupied the northeast approach of the town, halting at the Parcellé place, afterwards known as the Kellogg place, and now the Kinloch farm. When McNeil learned that Porter had halted in the town, he ordered

29. War of the Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 213.

30. Eighth Census, 1860, Population, p. 288.

31. War of the Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 212.

32. Ibid, 213.

33. Ibid, 213.

all his troops to hurry up into line and deployed them on the northern and eastern sides of the town. Lieut. Col. Shaffer was put in command of the right wing which was composed of the Merrill Horse under Major Clopper, detachments of the Second and Eleventh Cavalry of the Missouri State Militia under Major Benjamin, and a section of the Third Indiana Battery under Lieut. Armington. Major Caldwell was put in command of the left wing which was composed of his own command and a detachment of the First Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers under Major Cox. A section of the steel battery of two pounder howitzers in charge of Sergeant West and ten men of Company C, Second Missouri State Militia, acted as did the Indiana Artillery under Capt. Barr of the Merrill Horse. (34)

In order to ascertain the exact position of the enemy in the town, McNeil called for an officer and a squad who should charge into the town and draw the enemy's fire. Lieut. Cowdrey of the Merrill Horse and a squad of eight men were detailed to execute this order. Cowdrey approached the public square, and according to McNeil's report, entered the square and passed around it, coming out at the other corner. (35) According to eyewitnesses still living in Kirksville, this squad came close to the northwest corner of the square but never entered it because of the heavy fire that was being poured into it. The charge revealed what had been sought for, but it was accomplished at some loss. According to McNeil's report two of the squad were mortally wounded, three slightly wounded, and five horses killed. (36) Other reports make the loss still greater while some make it less.

The enemy having been discovered the attack commenced. The artillery of five guns, planted near what was then called the Cumberland Academy, threw shot and shell into cornfields, gardens, and houses where Porter's men were. The dismounted men were thrown forward and they seized the outer line of sheds and houses on the north and east sides of the

34. *Ibid.*, 213.

35. *Ibid.*, 213-4; Mudd, 255-6.

36. *Ibid.*, 213-4, 217.

town. Meanwhile a large body of Porter's men who had been in a cornfield in the southeast part of town was driven out. As the Federal forces moved towards the public square the two wings met and succeeded in taking the court house. As Porter yielded ground, he concentrated his forces along the main line of defense which had been stationed on the western edge of the town. From a position where the Wabash depot now stands he poured a galling fire into McNeil's men; but McNeil's right wing moved against this line and drove it away to the west, while the left wing took full possession of the southern part of the town. The battle lasted about three hours, from about ten in the morning to one in the afternoon. (37)

The pursuit was continued through the woods that lay to the west of the town and many horses and large quantities of arms, clothing and camp equipage were thus found. Major Clopper was ordered to pursue the fleeing Confederates with a body of Merrill's Horse, and he is reported by McNeil as having done so until he felt the enemy had crossed the Chariton. (38) It is the opinion however of certain citizens of Kirksville who were witnesses of the battle, that the pursuit was not kept up very long, for if it had been the whole of Porter's force, they claim, would have been captured. At any rate McNeil explains his failure to pursue any farther than was done, to the hunger and fatigue of his troops, to the large numbers of the enemy, and to the fear that the enemy might suddenly fall upon his rear. (39)

It is impossible to state with absolute accuracy the number of men engaged in this battle or the number of killed, wounded and captured. Col. McNeil in his report dated September 17, 1862, enumerated the forces under his command, but though they amounted to more than one thousand he says that only about five hundred of his men took part in the battle. The others were engaged in guarding the army train and in taking care of the horses of the men who were in the firing

37. *Ibid.*, 214.

38. *Ibid.*, 214.

39. *Ibid.*, 214.

line. (40) He reported the Federal casualties as five killed and thirty-two wounded. (41) According to an account of the battle given in the History of Shelby County there were six men killed and their names were as follows: Capt. Mayne of the Third Iowa; A. H. Waggoner, Mathias Olstein and Sylvester Witham, privates of Company C, Merrill's Horse; Sergeant William Bush of Company B, Ninth Missouri State Militia; H. H. Moore, of Company E, First Missouri State Militia. (42) These names have never been verified by the writer from official records. Col. Wells Blodgett in his address delivered at the unveiling of the McNeil monument in Belle fontaine Cemetery in St. Louis in 1894, said that the Federal loss was twenty-eight killed and sixty wounded. What his source of information was is not known. (43) Col. McNeil was slightly wounded in the head during the engagement.

While it is impossible to ascertain the exact figures for the Federal side, the above estimates are undoubtedly more nearly correct than any that may be given for the Confederate side. Porter's men numbered about two thousand, but not over five hundred, if that many, took part in the battle. (44) Those that were unarmed or poorly armed hurried on to the woods west of the town before the battle began. The Confederates killed are estimated all the way from thirty-five to one hundred and fifty, the wounded from seventy-five to four hundred, and the captured from fifty to two hundred and fifty. McNeil in his report said that about one hundred and fifty were killed, three hundred to four hundred wounded, and forty-seven taken prisoner. (45) He had an excellent opportunity of knowing the situation as he stayed in the town several days after the battle, but we can not take his estimates as being as correct as an official count would have been.

On the day after the battle, the people of the town were ordered by Col. McNeil to bury the Confederate dead. According to the testimony of several citizens of the town who

40. Ibid, 212.

41. Ibid, 215.

42. History of Shelby County, quoted in Mudd's With Porter, 256.

43. Address of Col. Wells H. Blodgett, St. Louis, 1894, p. 7.

44. Mudd, 247.

45. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, p. 315.

respondee to the order and who are still living there, the bodies of twenty-six men who were killed in the battle were gathered up and put in one long grave in the cemetery lying west of the square. But according to Mr. S. M. Johnston who was in the battle under McNeil and who has long resided in Kirksville since the war, there were three graves dug and thirty-seven Confederates were put in the one dug in a ravine west of the present Wabash depot, twenty-six in the one in the cemetery, and over twenty in the one to the northwest of the cemetery. This did not include the prisoners who were executed after the battle. As yet the writer of this article has found no confirmation of the statement of Mr. Johnston about there being three graves. It is agreed however by all that many of those who were buried in the cemetery were removed by their friends to other places as convenience permitted.

Among the Confederate killed was Lycurgus Bozarth of Adair County who is said to have joined Porter the morning of the battle. He was of the well known family of Bozarth's who were among the first settlers of the county and whose relatives were generally ardent unionists. He did not die for several days after the battle and was buried in a separate grave in the cemetery. (46)

The condition of the Confederate wounded after the battle was something frightful. Porter came into town with practically nothing in the way of surgical instruments or medical supplies. Dr. A. P. Willard who then owned a drug store in Kirksville and is yet a resident of the place, says that Porter came to him on arriving in town and forced him to give up his surgical instruments. Dr. Willard says that he was promised the safe return of the instruments, but that he never saw them again. He is under the impression that Porter wanted to arrange for a hospital at the Isom Dodson place which stood southwest of the town to take care of the wounded after the battle. Even if that were the case the rout that ensued after the battle made whatever arrangements Porter might have made quite

46. History of Adair County, 308.

useless. The Confederate wounded were therefore in a deplorable condition. The townspeople were naturally afraid to render assistance as they felt that they might be dealt with as rendering help to the enemy of the victors. Moreover the local doctors were helpless to do anything as the only surgical instruments in the town had been taken away and nobody knew anything about where they were. Whatever of assistance was finally rendered is due to Mr. John L. Porter who was then Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Adair County and who is yet a citizen of Kirksville. He was a southern sympathizer but was acquainted with McNeil. On coming back to town late in the afternoon after the battle was over he saw the dreadful condition of affairs, and went to McNeil and begged for help. McNeil detailed Surgeon Lyons to do the work. Lyons called in Dr. Willard to assist him, and for two days these two men amputated limbs and performed other surgical operations upon the wounded who had been brought to what was known as the Ivie building, which stood on the northeast corner of the square where Griffith now has his grocery store. The amputated limbs were thrown out the window of the building into the alley, and it is said that a cart load accumulated there before they could be taken off and buried. The Ivie building was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded so a great many were taken care of at other places in the town.

The Federal wounded were cared for at the Cumberland Academy and at the Parcells place east of town until they could be brought in.

Before the battle began, the citizens acting on the warning of Porter, had very generally fled. Many of them fled to the north and several on reaching a place of reasonable safety from danger climbed up on the roof of a barn and witnessed the battle. Had there not been a general desertion of the town many of the citizens would have been killed. As it was one woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Coots was mortally wounded. She and her husband lived in a house just northwest of the square. When the battle began they took refuge in their cellar. Ac-

counts differ as to how she was killed. According to one she was killed after she left the cellar and gone back into the house, the battle being at that time only about one-half over. According to another, some Confederates tried to take refuge in the Coots cellar while she was still in it and she was shot as she started to come out. She lived only a few days after she was shot. (47)

The day after the battle fifteen of the Confederates who had been captured in the fight were executed on the spot where the original Wabash depot afterwards first stood, that is about two hundred yards south of the present depot. They were executed on the charge of having violated their paroles. (48) They were William Bates, R. M. Galbreath, Lewis Rollins, William Wilson, Columbus Harris, Reuben Thomas or Thompson, Thomas Webb, and Reuben Green of Monroe County; James Christian, David Wood, and Bennett Hayden of Shelby County; William Sallee, and Hamilton Brannon of Marion County, and John Kent of Adair County. (49)

On the second day after the battle, Col. Frisby McCullough was likewise executed. His case seems to be somewhat different from that of the other fifteen. He had been a very successful recruiting officer in North Missouri, and was at the time of his execution an officer in the Missouri State Guards, a military force that had been organized under Governor Jackson for the purpose of taking the State out of the Union. (50) McCullough had been operating with Porter only a very short time before the battle of Kirksville, having joined him after he had left Newark on his way to Kirksville. Almost immediately after the battle he had become so ill he could not keep up with the command. Declining the escort which Porter offered him, he started to go to his home in Marion County. Near Edina he was captured by the State Militia and taken to that place. Knowing that some drastic punishment would be likely meted out to him, he asked to be sent to Palmyra; but instead he was brought to Kirksville by Capt. James

47. History of Adair County, 307.

48. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, p. 863.

49. History of Shelby County, p. 757, quoted in Mudd, 342.

50. Mudd, 274-6.

S. Best whose command was escorting McNeil's supply train, which had come into Edina on its way to Kirksville just after McCullough had been captured. (51) According to one of McCullough's friends who wrote after the event, he was paraded up and down the streets of Kirksville amid the jeers and shouts of joy of the Federals. (52) The writer of this article has had this statement confirmed by at least one of the spot where the fifteen had been shot the day before and standing up before his executioners and looking them steadily in the face he gave them the signal to fire. His remarkable bravery excited the admiration of friend and foe alike. (53)

There is some dispute as to the procedure which led up to the execution of McCullough. Col. McNeil in a letter to a friend some time after the event said: "McCullough was tried by a commission of which Lieut. Col. Shaffer was President, under Order No. 2 of General Halleck, and Nos. 8 and 18 of General Schofield. He had no commission except a printed paper authorizing the bearer to recruit for the Confederate army. He was found guilty of bushwhacking and of being a guerilla. He was a brave fellow and a splendid specimen of manhood. I would gladly have spared him had duty permitted. As it was he suffered the same fate that would have fallen to you or me if we had been found recruiting within the Confederate lines. He met a soldier's death as became a soldier." (54)

Dr. Joseph A. Mudd who was with Porter up to and including the battle of Moore's Mill, has recently written a book entitled "With Porter in North Missouri," which has been extensively used in the preparation of this article. In his book the author has condemned in no uncertain terms the execution of McCullough. He doubts the statement of McNeil that a trial was held at all, and supports his view by the fact that the Government records contain no account of it whatsoever. He moreover points out that in McNeil's report made

51. *Ibid.* 269.

52. *Ibid.* 270.

53. *Palmyra Courier*, Aug. 15, 1862, reprinted in *War of Rebellion Records* Ser. II, Vol. IV, p. 895-7.

54. *History of Lewis County*, quoted in Mudd, 272.

on September 17, 1862, mention is made of the execution of the fifteen prisoners taken at the battle of Kirksville who were charged with having broken their paroles, but no mention is made of the execution of McCullough nor of any trial. He even goes farther and doubts whether any of these fifteen were guilty of having violated their paroles as they were charged. (55) It might be further said that General Sterling Price said that he thought he had given McCullough a commission to recruit troops at Springfield the preceding winter but he did not know whether he ever acted under it or not. (56) It is not known whether General Price ever verified his statement made from memory or not.

Some other things took place which make the story sadder still. A Dr. Davis who had come into town with Porter was attempting to give some assistance to the Confederate wounded who were in the southwest part of town when Federal soldiers came up and ordered him to go with them to McNeil's headquarters. It is told that after he started to go with them he was made to run and was then shot down for running. (57) How true this part of the story is cannot be said.

To the list of fifteen who were executed on the charge of having violated their paroles there came very near being added the name of Jackson C. Oldham of Kirksville. It seems that here were two Oldhams by the same name, father and son. The father had been paroled but the son had never been. Notwithstanding this the son had been arrested and tried at Macon and executed on the charge of having violated his parole. All this had occurred before the battle of Kirksville. McNeil was about to arrest the father and execute him when Mr. John L. Porter of Kirksville intervened and assured McNeil that the elder Oldham had never violated his parole. Porter also protested that the younger Oldham had been unjustly executed. Later the older Oldham erected a monument to the memory of his son in the Kirksville cemetery on which

55. Mudd, 280.

56. War of Rebellion, Ser. II, Vol. V, 804.

57. History of Adair County, 308.

was inscribed an account of the awful mistake that was made.

As has been already said Col. McNeil made no attempt to pursue Porter and his men on the day of the battle except for a little ways west of town. He assigned as the reason for not doing so the exhausted condition of his men and horses. He went therefore into camp in Kirksville and took measures for collecting forage and supplies and for putting the men and horses in condition for pursuit a little later.

On August 7th Lieut. Col. Morsey with four hundred and twenty men of the Tenth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and Major Rogers with the Second Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, came into camp at Kirksville from the north. As McNeil was moving towards Kirksville from Newark the day before he had ordered these troops under Morsey and Rogers to move along a line north of him so as to prevent Porter from escaping into Scotland or Schuyler Counties. McNeil thinks that Porter's knowledge of this particular arrangement had obliged him to make his stand at Kirksville. The arrival of this force on the seventh swelled McNeil's command to about seventeen hundred and added to the difficulties in getting sufficient supplies. (58) However on the eighth Lieut. Hiller arrived from Palmyra by way of Edina with eight thousand rations and a good supply of horse-shoes. The escort under Capt. Best that accompanied this supply train was the one that brought McCullough a prisoner to Kirksville from Edina, as has been related. (59)

Porter's return towards the Chariton resulted in more or less disbandment. However a part at least of his forces tried to keep together, and moved in a southeasterly direction towards Macon. Near Stockton this body was attacked by a Federal force and was compelled to retreat. This was on August 8th. (60) On the next day this same body killed from ambush a hundred or more Federals under Col. McFerran while they were crossing Walnut Creek in their pursuit of the Confederates. After shelling the woods around Walnut Creek

58. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 214.

59. Ibid, 214-5.

60. Ibid, 351.

for some time, McFerran moved towards the Chariton River and at Sear's Ford (or See's Ford) skirmishing ensued. But being unable to get his artillery across the river, he was compelled to allow Porter to escape. (61) However Porter had been foiled in his attempt to cross the North Missouri Railroad (the present Wabash R. R.) so as to rally his scattered forces, and finding the way of escape to the south in a body cut off, he decided to disband his organization completely and leave each company to take care of itself. This was done on August 11th. (62)

In the month that followed, Porter managed to get a force together and on September 12th he effected the capture of Palmyra. The Confederate prisoners confined in the jail there were liberated, and the bonds that had been forced from southern sympathizers to observe their oaths of allegiance, were taken away from the Provost Marshal's office and burned. During the night of the twelfth Andrew Allsman who had been the object of much hatred on the part of the Confederates was taken from his home and murdered. Just when and how and by whom he was murdered is not definitely known. (63) In retaliation for this act ten Confederate prisoners were shot at Palmyra by order of McNeil on October 18, 1862. (64) This event has gone down in history as the Massacre of Palmyra, and served to intensify the hatred on both sides.

After the capture of Palmyra Porter marched northward into Lewis County. He was followed by McNeil and an engagement took place at Whaley's Mill on September 14, in which Porter's forces were scattered. (65) This was Porter's last engagement in North Missouri. For the next six weeks he gave himself up to the task of getting twelve hundred men through to the Confederate lines south of the Missouri. He is credited with having sent in all five thousand men from North Missouri during the year 1862. (66) He was wounded at the battle of Hartsville in Wright County, Missouri, on

61. *Ibid.*, 208; Mudd, 288-9.

62. Mudd, 286.

63. *Ibid.*, 292 ff.

64. Mudd, 299 ff; War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 719.

65. War of Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. XIII, 269-70; Mudd, 310-11.

66. Mudd, 311-17.

January 11, 1863, and died from the effects of the wound in camp near Batesville, Ark., on February 18, 1863, aged forty-four years. (67)

Col. McNeil served through the war and was given the title of Brigadier General shortly after the battle of Kirksville. He took an active part in the politics of the State for some time after the war. One act of his long after the war has a local bearing. At the time when the Board of Regents of the First District Normal School was considering the location of the school which the act of the General Assembly, approved in March, 1870, provided for, friends of Kirksville appealed to Gen. McNeil to use his influence in behalf of this place. Mr. W. H. Parsells of Kirksville who was a long time acquaintance of McNeil, went to him and urged that since the town had been the scene of conflict during the war it should be the place where the State should have one of its institutions. Just what actual influence McNeil exerted in the matter cannot be said; but he did write a letter to certain members of the Board who were just retiring from their positions as State officers and hence also from the Board. He died June 7, 1891, aged seventy-eight years. (70)

The battle of Kirksville was considered at the time as an engagement of considerable significance, especially by the Federal army officers. For some time, as we have seen, the Federals had been in hot pursuit of Porter and it was thought that this battle had completely ended his recruiting expedition. The reports of the Federal officers are congratulatory over their marked success in doing away with so dangerous an enemy. Lieut. Col. Shaffer said it was the most successful battle ever fought in Missouri and the victory most complete. To a very large extent their views that the battle was an important one is correct. Porter was never able to recover fully from the defeat he met at Kirksville. But it must not be lost sight of that even after this defeat he was able to keep up his recruiting to a certain extent. What he might have done if

67. Mudd, 318 ff.

75. Mudd, 308; Blodgett, Address at the Unveiling of the McNeil Monument, 3

76. War of Rebellion, Ser. L, Vol. XIII, 13, 216-7.

he had won the battle instead of losing it, is of course problematical. In the history of the desperate effort of the Confederates to force the State of Missouri out of the Union, the battle of Kirksville has an important part, and it is only as it is considered in that connection that it is given its due place in the annals of Missouri.

E. M. VIOLETTE.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held in Indianapolis, during the holidays, and with it the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Ohio Valley Historical Association and the North Central Teachers Association, also met, and as a part of one or the other of these, various conferences were held, as that of State and local historical societies, the Archivists and others. Three or four meetings were in session some of the hours, so that many papers were read on a great variety of subjects. The meeting at which the Governor of Indiana gave the welcoming address, and the president gave his presidential address, was an enjoyable one, because both of these gentlemen spoke loud enough and distinct enough to be easily heard without effort.

It is a serious defect and not at all creditable to the Association that so many of the papers that are read or the talks that are given are delivered in a very unsatisfactory manner, as to distinctness or loudness of voice, so that they can not be heard except by those on a few seats close to the reader. It is a problem why it is possible for a man to write an excellent paper, and then not realize that he is entirely out of place if he reads it so indistinctly or so low that only a few persons can get any benefit from what he says. If it shall be said that some have not the ability to make themselves heard the answer would be that they should not inflict themselves upon the members of an audience who travel long distances to hear and be benefited by what they hear.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN MISSOURI
CEMETERIES.

Second Paper.

The following inscriptions are on monuments erected in
Woodlawn Cemetery, Jefferson City.

Elvira G. wife of J. B. Adams born Dec 18, 1828 Died Jan. 16,
1879.

Mrs. Nancy Anderson consort of John Anderson Esq born
Sept 19, 1798 died Oct 6th 1844.

Philip Henry Andrae born Dec 23, 1804 died Sept 7, 1857

Catherine Andrae born Mar. 9, 1804 died May 14, 1893.

A. G. Andrae 3d Ind Battery

Wm Andrae geboren May 5, 1817 gestorben Mch. 7, 1857.

Catherine wife of R. H. Andrews born Mar. 9, 1829 died Nov.
16, 1862.

Catherine Bare died Aug. 20 1858 aged 26 years

Benjamin Beniesford a native of Ireland who departed this
life May 11th 1849 aged 28 years

Oliver P. Bompas born Sept 2, 1825 died Oct 13, 1846

Catherine W. wife of W. H. Bradbury born in Louisa Co. Va.
died in Jefferson City, Mo April 29, 1881

G. W. Branham Co. D. 68 U. S. C. I.

Joseph Brenneisen died June 14, 1855 aged 64 years

David Bruce born in Rend Forse Parish of Latherson Caith-
ness-shire Scotland died April 27, 1855 aged 35 years.

Bernard Bruns M. D. born Dec. 23, 1806 in Lohme Kingdom of
of Hanover died April 1, 1864

Henrietta wife of Dr. B. Bruns 1813-1899

Henry C. Brunes Capt. Co. G. 10 Mo. Vol. Cav. born April 19,
1842 killed at Iuka, Miss July 7, 1863

Eliza J. wife of Charles F. Burgez born Dec 11, 1813 died July 8, 1868

Herman Busch born Oct. 14, 1811 died Sept 2, 1883

Harden Casey who died Oct 28, 1844 aged 48 years & 6 days.
Sacred to the memory of Christopher Casey departed this life
August the 2d 1840 aged 85 years

Vina Cheeny died Dec 4, 1892 aged 80 years

Mary wife of Leroy Clatterbuck & daughter of G. & F. Gray
born July 4, 1809 died Jan 4, 1854

B. P. Collins died July 14, 1846 aged 42 yrs

Alexander M. Davison M. D. born Dec. 23 1813 died Mar. 5,
1889

Matilda M Davison born June 9th A. D. 1819 died October
2nd A. D. 1853

Sacred to the memory of Edward J. Davison born in Winchester,
Virginia May 24, 1805 died Sept. 13th 1848

In memory of Elizabeth Alexander daughter of Wm A. & A. A.
Davison born May 29th 1830 in Wheeling Va died July
31st 1840

Dr. William Armstrong Davison born in Va Aug 20, 1810 died
Jan 6, 1877

Mrs. Catherine Dellinger consort of Henry Dellinger of Washington
County Maryland who departed this life June 4th
1843 aged 63 years.

Joseph S. Dellinger son of Henry & Catherine Dellinger departed
this life June 26 1849 aged 39 years & twenty three
days

Ann Mary Dellinger born November 7th A. D. 1885 departed
this life September 18th 1852

Leonard Dippold geb. 9 Mai 1824 gest. 28 Mai 1908

Catherine Dochla born 1802 died June 3, 1877

John Dochla born Aug 10, 1824 died Dec. 10, 1893

Thos. Donahoe died Feb 1, 1895 aged 64 years Late of Co. B,
26 Ohio Inf.

Sacred to the memory of Stephen C. Dorriss born Oct 14, 1792
died Jan 25, 1846

Sarah Dorriss born Ap. 4, 1796 died May 22, 1838

Henry C. Dozier born Nov 14, 1828 died March 17, 1860

Isaac Dwight born in Harner, N. Y. May 14, 1809 died Jan. 18, 1895

Elizabeth G. wife of Isaac Dwight born in Newburg N. Y. Nov 10, 1811 died June 7, 1891

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Evans born the 12th day of August 1817 and died the 8th day of March 1845

Charles Feyerlein born Aug 18, 1818 died July 6, 1859

In memory of Mary Flemming born June 11, 1818 died Jan 26, 1881

Francis Geisberg was born 1816 in Oelde Prov. Westphalia Kingdom of Prussia died Nov. 28, 1858

Casper Geisberg Priv. Co. B. S. Mo. Vol. Inf. born Sept. 30, 1841 wounded at Fort Donelson Feb 15 died March 18, 1862

Mary wife of Chesley Glover died Oct. 8, 1849 in the 87th year of her age

Charles Gohegan born Nov. 25, 1827 died Sept 4, 1878

Henrietta his wife born Oct 25, 1827 died July 19, 1878

Job Goodall born March 20, 1797 died Aug 1, 1856 Patriot soldier of the war 1812-1815

Sarah Embree wife of Job Goodall Sept 27, 1810 Dec 22, 1875

Margaret L. wife of Jonathan Goodwin born May 10, 1807 died Jan. 25, 1861.

John Gordon who departed this life August the 4th 1837 aged 76 years

Catherine Gordon wife of Alex Gordon and daughter of Simon Shell of Virginia born 15th Dec. 1797, dead 18th Dec. 1834

Casander wife of J. C. Gordon born Aug 28, 1787 died July 23, 1852 aged 65 years

Erected to the memory of David S. Green born Sept. 13th 1820 died Jan. 30th 1851

Catherine M. wife of Peleer Ham born Sept 20, 1818 died Oct 3, 1877

William Hamilton a native of Ireland who departed this life May 11th 1849 aged 32 years

- Pleasant Hough wife of Jason Harrison born Dec. 5, 1803 in Loudon Co. Va died July 31, 1898 at Jefferson City Mo.
Sacred to the memory of Isaac H. Hay born in Virginia Oct. 10th 1810 died in Vicksburg, Mississippi Feb. 24, 1849
In memory of George Welsh Haynes born June 2nd 1824 died March 10th 1846
Christian Hazen died Aug. 16, 1868 aged 54 years
Mary Anne Hennessee born in Columbia S. C. 1830 died at Jefferson City, Mo. 1856.
August Hensel born Jan 4, 1813 died Feb. 3, 1886
Rosina wife of Augustin Hensel born in France Aug 8, 1813 died Oct. 15, 1875
Ann Mary Hofius born June 17, 1787 died Sept 9, 1855
Mary G. Hough born in Loudon County, Va Dec 25, 1814 died Jan 17, 1876
George W. Hough born in Loudon County Va, April 17, 1808 died Feb. 13, 1878
Mary Hough born Sept. 20, 1776 died Apr 13, 1845
In memory of Paulina Jones died Nov. 8, 1862 aged 34 years
In memory of Caroline J. wife of M. L. Julian born July 5, 1824 died Jan. 28, 1871
John H. Karges born Aug. 22, 1801 died Oct 21, 1870
Christian H. Kiessling born Jan. 2, 1817, died July 10, 1856
William Kinney died Mar. 10, 1873 aged 74 years
John M. & Julin C. Koecher born Aug 7, 1822 Dec 11, 1823 died Jan 8, 1908 Mar 2, 1901
Kunigunda wife of L. H. A. Krouse M. D. born Mar. 9, 1827 died Oct 26, 1901
Ludwig H. A. Krause M. D. born June 13 ,1818 died April 11, 1862
Lucindo daughter of D. & M. Lee born Sept. 18, 1813 died Sept 5, 1861
Solomon Lehr born Oct 21 1812 died Aug 11th 1840
Prosper Le Page born in France, May 28, 1818 died Mar. 26, 1885
Elizabeth his wife born July 10, 1833

Chas. F. Lohman born in Prussia Dec 26, 1817 died July 28, 1879

Henrietta wife of Chas. F. Lohman born in Weimer, Saxony Sept 15, 1823 died Jan. 26, 1892

Sacred to the memory of Peter Lyons native of England born 1805 died 11th September, 1845

Julia W. McConnell mother of Geo. J. Vaughan born Feb. 13, 1809 died Oct 27, 1875

James McCubin died Aug. 26, 1856 aged about 45 years

Peter McLaine departed this life May 9, 1869 aged 68 years

Margaret McLaine consort of Peter McLaine died Aug 28th A. D. 1851 aged 50 years A Christian

Maria L. Miller consort of Thomas Miller born 24th day of January 1818 departed this life 30th July 1851

William Miller born Jan 19, 1832 died June 29, 1859

Gilley C. Miller consort of Thomas Miller born 28th day of February 1807 departed this life February 19th, 1837

To the memory of Miss Sarah Miller born Aug 7 1762 died January 19th 1849

Peter Miller born in Mitchelslandt Hessen Darmstadt Germany Sept. 14, 1810 died July 5, 1884

Elizabeth Miller born in Michelslandt Hessen Darmstadt Germany Sept 3, 1808 died June 15, 1882

Frederich Moeller born May 15, 1794 died May 3, 1862

Sacred to the memory of Michal Mulroney a native of Ballycullen Co. Killkenney Ireland who died July 13, 1854 aged 45 years

Sacred to the memory of Sarah C. Paulsel formerly Sarah C. Hull consort of Jacob Paulsel born March 31st 1808 died November 6th 1850

Elizabeth Philips born Mar. 15, 1816 died Sept. 14, 1897

Parmelia M. wife of W. D. Pratt born May 21, 1809 died Feb. 28, 1890

W. D. Pratt born July 16, 1809 died Jan 31, 1892

Larken Rains born in Virginia 1789 died Sept. 9, 1841 aged 52 years

Violet Ramsey born 1796 died April 24 1861

Elijah Ramsey born 1794 died March 14, 1862

Sylvester Root born Nov. 11, 1792 died Meh 8, 1852

J. J. Rowland died Mar. 8, 1886 aged 47 years. Co. A. 7 Pa Cav.
Vols

Sacred to the memory of Karolina Sochs daughter of Martin
and Anna Elizabeth Koennig and wife of Franz Sachs born
July 25, 1828 died Aug 7, 1847 aged 19 years and 12 days
and

Karolina Sachs infant daughter of Franz and Karolina Sachs
born July 28, 1847 died Aug 18, 1847 aged 21 days

Rev Jacob C. Spitler born October 9th 1811 died April 30th
1855 Born in Augusta City, Virginia

Benjamin Stark died Mar. 26, 1891 aged 75 years

Jonas H. Stevenson born Oct. 7, 1822 died Jan. 18, 1861

Miriam wife of Jas. Stevenson born Apr. 17, 1791 died Jan 11,
1860

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Ann E. Stuart wife of Charles W.
Stuart born Feby 4, 1821 died May 4, 1847

H. M. Tholbron wife of Joseph Tholbron born Nov 13, 1815
died July 22, 1851

Granville P. Thomas died on the 20th January 1849 aged 55
years

Sacred to the memory of John Tyrrell native of Kilkenney
Ireland died on the 29th of August 1853 aged 30 years

Barbara Viesmann geb. Opall geb. 14, Maerz 1800, gest. 10 Aug,
1883

Apollonia consort of John Walde, born May 12, 1831: died July
7, 1857

Ann Walker born May 9, 1802 died Feb 5, 1861

Sarah Walker born Campbell County Va. Dec 12, 1781 died
May 12, 1849 aged 67 years

G. G. Washington died May 20, 1870 aged 25 years

Sacred to the memory of Augustus Wilke geboren im jahre 1811
gestorben den 8 ten September 1844

Martha wife of Harvey L. Williams died at Glasgow Oct. 9,
1854 aged 27 years

My sister Mrs. Eliza H Hockaday died on steamer El Paso June
16, 1854 aged 45 years

George B. Winston born June 9, 1822 Green County Ky died
June 22, 1882

BOOK NOTICES.

Historical Sketch of the "Sixties" in Chariton County, Missouri, by Captain Louis Benicke. Brunswick, Mo., 1909. 25 [2] p. ports.

The survivors of the Civil War in Missouri are rapidly decreasing in numbers, and it is a matter of congratulation that Captain Benicke has published the record of the events in Chariton County. He came to America from Germany in 1856, locating at Brunswick where his home has been ever since, and where he was called by his fellow citizens to many positions of honor and trust, in both political and business fields. In his military service, as mayor of Brunswick, member of the school board, city counsellor, State Senator and in other positions he earned the approval of his fellow citizens. The above sketch by him is full of interest, and is a valuable contribution to local Americana.

Bound with the volume presented to the Society is a pamphlet of thirteen pages—"Some light upon a Chariton County episode of '64," and it like the other work is of value about the stirring times of the Civil War.

The Missouri State Conference of Charities and Corrections. Tenth Annual Meeting, Nov. 1909. n. p., n. d.

This report of 91 pages gives the proceedings of the meeting at Farmington, edited by William T. Cross, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The papers that were presented, and are preserved in this publication are of interest, especially to those engaged in activities of social betterment or interested in philanthropic measures and methods.

Sociology and Modern Social Problems. By Charles A. Ellwood, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology, University of Mis-

souri. New York, Cin. & Chi. American Book Company, (c. 1910.)

The above book of 331 pages is intended as an elementary text in Sociology as applied to modern social problems, and also for use in University Extension Courses and in Teachers' Reading Circles.

The elementary principles of Sociology are stated and illustrated, through the study of the origin, development, structure, and functions of the family considered as a typical human institution. In following chapters various concrete problems, as that of immigration, the negro, poverty and pauperism, crime, and of the city, are considered, and the working of factors in social organization and evolution applied to their interpretation. The standing of Prof. Ellwood in University and in social charity and reform movements is an assurance of the value of this work by him, and the sociological student will find the book one of much interest.

Forest and Town: poems. By **Alexander Nichols DeMenil.** New York and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The Torch Press, 1910.

Dr. McMenil has been writing poetry from his boyhood days, and the above book is partly a compilation of verses he published between 1870 and 1887 in New York and St. Louis magazines and literary papers, and in the Sunday issues of the St. Louis daily newspapers. Others included in the book written since 1886 are now for the first time published. The book is well printed and attractively issued by the Torch Press of Cedar Rapids.

The Bald Knobbers. A romantic and historical novel. By **Clyde Edwin Tuck,** with illustrations by Will Vawter. Indianapolis; B. F. Bowen & Co., 1910.

Last year we had a book of poetry, "For love of you," from Mr. Tuck, who is a native of Polk County, Missouri. His life in the Ozark region of Missouri and work on the metropolitan newspapers, have fitted him for the writing of this novel of Ozark life, and of the few years when the Bald Knobbers were a power felt by friend and foe within the territory

through which they extended. They first came into prominence in Taney County, Missouri, and took their name from the "balds" and "knobs" of the mountains among which they lived. The first leader was Nathaniel N. Kinney, who had been captain of a West Virginia Cavalry company, and the organization soon spread to Christian, Stone, Douglas and other counties and numbered several thousands of members. The original object was to enforce law where it had not been enforced by the officers of the law. Later the organization was used by individuals to wreak vengeance on personal enemies, and after the massacre of the household of an innocent and influential family during a raid of the Bald Knobbers. Gov. Francis had the guilty ones arrested and punished, and the organization was dissolved in 1889 after five years of great power. Mr. Tuck's book does not give a history of the organization, but it is an interesting romance of the times, the place and the members of that organization.

Bacon is Shakespeare, by Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart. New York, The John McBride Co., 1910.

The question of who wrote Shakespeare is again presented in this book in attractive print, facsimiles of title pages, illustrations of monuments, and other matters bearing on the authorship of the plays known as Shakespeare's, acknowledged to be the grandest production of the human mind. Classical scholars are amazed at the prodigious amount of knowledge of classical lore in them; lawyers declare their author must have been one among the greatest of lawyers, both in theory and in practice; physicians point out the proofs of extensive knowledge in their line; and travelers think that the author must have visited foreign cities.

The author argues from all the known facts about Shakespeare that it would have been impossible for him to have written all these things, and he presents skillful arguments to sustain his claim that Bacon was the real author. The Society is indebted to the author, Sir Durning-Lawrence, for a copy of this interesting work.

NECROLOGY.

Maj. John Lawrence Bittering, a member of this Society, was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1833. In 1852 in Illinois he entered a newspaper office to learn the art of printing and two years afterwards he was a delegate in a congressional convention at the beginning of the organization of the Republican party. In 1855 he came to St. Louis, to the *Intelligencer*, and two years later to the *Democrat*, of which the late Governor B. Gratz Brown was then editor. Afterwards he became publisher of the *St. Louis Evening Bulletin*, but in 1860 he disposed of it and removed to St. Joseph, and soon after the inauguration of Lincoln was appointed postmaster of St. Joseph. In 1861 he entered the army as a private, and a few months later became Major on the staff of Gen. Willard P. Hall. In 1862 he was a delegate to the first Republican state convention held in Missouri, was its secretary, and made a member of the state central committee. He was that year elected to the General Assembly, was made speaker pro tem, and was looked upon as one of the leaders of the House. During the same year he purchased an interest in the *St. Joseph Herald*, became its managing editor, and made it one of the most influential papers west of the Mississippi. In 1870 he was again elected to the legislature and re-elected two and four years later, and again elected in 1894 and re-elected two years later. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1872 and 1896. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him consul general at Montreal, Canada, the most important consular position on the continent, and one that he filled with credit. In 1905 he was again elected to the legislature and was the leader of the forces favoring Richard C. Kerens in the memorable fight in which Major Warner was successful. Major Bittering for fifty years was a prominent

Republican and well known factor in the public life of the nation. He died in St. Joseph, January 9, 1911.

Hon. Giles Boland was born in Greenfield, Dade County, Missouri, November 4, 1843, spent his early life in that county, and was in the Union army during the Civil War. In 1874 he went in business in St. Louis, and after thirty-five years he retired and afterwards held a position in the St. Louis post-office. In 1903 he was elected to the Forty-second General Assembly of Missouri. He died in St. Louis, December 11, 1910.

Judge Gavon D. Burgess of the Supreme Court of Missouri was born in Mason County, Kentucky, November 5, 1835. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1858 was elected to the Kentucky Legislature. He came to Missouri in 1865, and three years later was nominated for Circuit Judge, but was defeated. In 1874 he was elected judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and reelected in 1880 and 1886, serving eighteen years in that office, and he was then elected to the Supreme Court in 1892 and again in 1902. After the death of Judge Fox of the Supreme Court Judge Burgess was unanimously elected Chief Justice October 17, 1910. The almost universal statement in the newspapers that by the death of this judge and the appointment of another in his place will cause a different decision of the Court in a matter pending before it from what it would be if he had not died is an insult to the Court and to the members of it. If the members of the Court are holding their places as politicians and not as jurists the sooner political questions are taken from them the sooner will the Supreme Court be looked upon with respect.

Judge Burgess was buried at his former home at Linneus.

Dr. John William Ellis, a Missouri author, was born at Carthage, Illinois, December 29, 1839, but his parents soon after moved to Kentucky, and he was raised and educated in that State, graduating in Georgetown College in the class of 1860. Coming to Missouri he was recognized as an educator

of standing, and Governor Crittenden appointed him in 1881 as Commissioner for Missouri to the National Educational Conference held that year. He attained a high rank as a Shakespearian scholar, and his Shakespearian library yet at his former home at Plattsburg, Missouri, is recognized as one of the best private libraries of the State. His scholarship in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and Sanscrit gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Chicago University in 1889. In his educational work he was connected with Jones' Commercial College in St. Louis, Woodland College at Independence, and Plattsburg College. Of his published works the Society library contains "Life Mission, St. Louis, 1876," and Solomon's "Song of Songs, Columbia, 1897." His metrical translation of Antigone and Sophocles was published in 1872. Other works were left in manuscript by him. For the last five years he did pastoral work at Bentonville, Arkansas, but retained his home at Plattsburg, Missouri. His son, J. Breckenridge Ellis, is well known from a dozen publications of popularity. Dr. Ellis died at Bentonville, Arkansas, November 30, 1910, and was brought to his Missouri home for burial.

Hon. Charles James Hughes, Jr., was born at Kingston, Missouri, February 16, 1853. Moving to Richmond, Ray county, he graduated from Richmond College in 1871, and received his law degree two years later from the University of Missouri. He was elected a member of the United States Senate from Colorado for a term expiring March, 1915. He died at Denver, Colorado, January 11, 1911.

Merom D. Lewis, a member of this Society, was born in St. Louis County on the Manchester road, August 17, 1836, and spent the early part of his life near Glencoe in the same county. He was educated in the schools of the county and city, and in the law department of the State University, and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, June 30, 1859. In 1870 he was appointed Public Administrator in St. Louis to fill a vacancy and was re-elected three times, holding the office for

fourteen years. In 1890 he was elected city treasurer to fill an unexpired term, and in 1894 he was elected Recorder of Deeds. He died at his home at Crescent, near St. Louis, May, 1910, after a short illness, and was buried from the Lewis Memorial M. E. Church, South, at that place, which had been erected by him and his brothers. A special train on the Frisco Railroad carried about one hundred of his friends from St. Louis to the funeral ceremonies.

Judge Jesse H. McVeigh, a member of this Society at Hannibal, Missouri, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, May 1, 1824. He studied law in Richmond and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Two years afterwards he came to Paris, Missouri, and practiced law at that place until 1862, a part of the time as partner of Judge Theodore Brace. In 1867 he moved to Hannibal, where he was in business, and served as a member of the Common Council and as presiding judge of the County Court. He was one of the founders of the Hannibal National Bank, and at the time of his death, October 14, 1910, was its vice president. Among the prominent and public spirited men of Hannibal no one was more respected and more worthy of respect than was he.

Col. Jason W. Newell, was born in Utica, New York, in 1834, and educated there; lived in Chilton, Calumet County, Wisconsin, for twenty-five years, and was sheriff of the county one term; 1st lieutenant 21st Wisconsin Infantry; Captain Co. A, 6th U. S. Volunteers; raised 7th Regiment U. S. Volunteers and was appointed Colonel; came to Missouri in 1879; elected to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth General Assemblies, 1885, 1887; a farmer and Republican. He died at the residence of a daughter at Joplin, November, 1910.

McCullough Selph, a member of this Society at Marshfield, Missouri, was born in Webster County, Missouri, in 1861. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in that county for several years, being city attorney at Marshfield, and one term the prosecuting attorney of the county. He died at Marshfield, October 7, 1910.

Frederick William Schaurte died December 2, 1910, at Santa Ana, California, and was buried December 8th in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. He was born December 3, 1836, at Cologne, Germany; came to the United States when about 17 years old, and enlisted in the army as a private November 13, 1854. He was assigned to Company G, Second Infantry, and in the spring of 1855 sent to Fort Pierre, South Dakota. He was engaged in the Indian campaigns against the Sioux, Kiowa and Comanche tribes until the outbreak of the Civil War, operating in the West, and as far south as New Mexico. He attained the rank of orderly sergeant in 1856. Early in 1861 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and raised a company which was assigned to duty at Ft. Leavenworth. Early in 1862 this Company was mustered into the Sixth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry as Company F., with Lieutenant Schaurte as Captain. On June 11, 1862, he was also commissioned Second Lieutenant Co. G. 2d U. S. Cavalry. In May, 1862, he was Acting Assistant Adjutant General of Judson's Brigade. In July, 1862, he was ordered to join his command of regulars who were then serving under General Canby in New Mexico, where after a brief period the Command started for the Missouri river, and he accompanied General Canby to Washington City on escort duty. After a temporary assignment on the staff of General Wadsworth of the Army of the Potomac, he was commissioned by President Lincoln Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers 2d Regiment Cherokee Indian Brigade December 27, 1862. His first duty was service as president of a military commission at Fort Scott; after which he took charge of his regiment at Fort Gibson, and with them participated in all the hard-fought campaigns of the border, until the regiment was mustered out May 31, 1864. He served as Inspector General of Volunteers of the Frontier, with headquarters at Ft. Smith. On March 13th, 1865, he was commissioned Brevet Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service May 31, 1865, and again engaged in the

Indian campaigns. He was commissioned Captain 2d Cavalry August 31, 1866, and resigned from the army May 7, 1867, having married October 9, 1866, Miss Antoinette Wilcox, of Van Buren, Ark. After some experience as an Arkansas planter, he was appointed U. S. postoffice inspector with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., in which capacity he served 17 years, having under his supervision the states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. His record was an exceptional one here, as in the army, because of his untiring capacity for work, his fine intellect and sterling integrity. As a Government official he made an extended acquaintance, and was widely known through the entire southwest. In 1885 he was appointed claim agent of the St. Louis Southwestern railway and later purchasing agent, retiring as such January 1, 1892, which terminated his active business career. For a major portion of the succeeding years until his death he spent the winters at Santa Ana, California. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, the wife of James M. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, Mo., and their three children.

MISSOURI SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

H. H. Bass, Warrensburg,
President.

E. M. Brooks, Oregon,
Vice President.

Eugene Fair, Kirksville,
Secretary.

N. M. Trenholme, Columbia,
Editor.

THE MEETING AT ST. JOSEPH.

The first session of the semi-annual meeting of the Missouri Society of Teachers of History and Government opened on November 10, 1910, in the High School at St. Joseph, and was well

attended. Two valuable reports were made; one dealt with the teaching of history in the high schools of Missouri, the other was concerned with the teaching of history in the elementary schools of Missouri. Two years ago committees were appointed to deal with these matters. These committees have put forth a fine effort to get information. Following these reports, many questions were asked by various members of the Society. The number who joined the Society after the session was closed indicates the interest taken in history and government. The two chairmen of the committees, Professor Violette, of Kirksville, and Superintendent O'Rear, of Boonville, deserve much credit for their interesting reports.

Professor H. H. Bass, of Warrensburg, was chosen permanent chairman, and Superintendent E. M. Brooks, of Oregon, permanent vice chairman.

The program of the second session was carried out as advertised. Professor Trenholme's paper on "Historical Interpretation of the Existing Political Situation in Great Britain" was well received and was followed by questions and discussion. Among those taking part in the discussion were Dr. Loeb, of Columbia; Superintendent Brooks, of Oregon; Superintendent Little, of Lexington, and Professor Otterson, of Kirksville. Professor Isidor Loeb's paper on "Recent Development in Missouri Political Institutions" was highly interesting and informative in regard to the primary system and the Initiative and Referendum. Discussion followed, which was limited on account of time. Professor Olmstead was asked to make some remarks on the teaching of ancient history. He gave a very interesting discussion on the new viewpoint in the teaching of this subject. His main object was to meet the teachers of ancient history. The Society decided to hold its May meeting at Columbia, Friday afternoon preceeding high school day and the Saturday morning of high school day, May 5-6.

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